

The Latest Thing In Watches

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It's very neat and pretty in appearance; and is undoubtedly the smallest thin model Gentleman's watch ever offered at the price of \$12.00

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We will be pleased to show it to you.

MARCHBANKS & BABB

POULTRY and EGGS

MOLTING POULTRY.

Fowls Need Food Rich in Protein During This Period.

Farm poultry molt annually, and the molt in healthy fowls begins in early autumn and continues for about four months. It will pay any one who keeps poultry to give the hens special care and attention during the molting period.

The best plan to follow is to begin feeding the fowls liberally on vegetable



The Langshan came from England, where it has long been popular. In this country it is considered one of the most useful fowls. The hens are excellent layers, and as a table bird the Langshan is excellent. The weights are: Cocks, nine and one-half pounds; cockerels, eight pounds; hens, seven and one-half pounds; pullets, six and one-half. The illustration shows a Langshan cockerel.

matter and food rich in protein. One of the best and most common protein feeds is skim milk, either sweet or sour. It is claimed by the best of authorities that skim milk is more valuable as food for poultry than it is for hogs or calves. If skim milk could be given in liberal allowances the results obtained would be quite satisfactory.

Wheat, which is rich in protein, should also be fed in liberal quantities when at hand and should be substituted for corn. Sunflower seed will also be found a valuable food at this time. One experiment station found that a ration consisting of good quality of mixed meal caused the fowls to molt at practically the same time, earlier in the season and more rapidly.

A ration that will pay any farmer to feed his fowls in connection with skim milk is this one: Three pounds corn, two pounds wheat, one-half pound linseed meal and one-half pound beef scraps. Grind the grains and mix the whole mass together and feed in hoppers. If the fowls are yarded supply an abundance of green vegetable matter. If one does not wish to go to the expense of grinding these grains feed them whole in hoppers with the meal and oilmeal. It will pay handsomely to grind the grains, but when fed whole feed the corn rather sparingly.

KILLING POULTRY LICE.

Mercurial Ointment an Effective Remedy on Mature Birds.

The modern and most effective method of killing lice on mature poultry is by the use of mercurial ointment. One part of ointment is mixed with two parts of lard, and a portion about the size of a pea is rubbed on the skin of the hen's body below the vent. A space not larger than the size of a quarter dollar should be treated, as when a larger surface is treated the mercury will be absorbed and the hen's egg production decreased. A short time ago 1,018 single comb White Leghorn hens were treated in this way, and afterward not a single louse could be found on any of them.

The advantage of using the ointment lies in the fact that it is necessary to apply it only once in six weeks. The lice are attracted by the moisture and appear to flock to the spot treated with the ointment. This method is preferable to dusting hens with insect powder or dipping them in a germicidal solution. It is simpler, cheaper and more effective. However, the mercurial ointment must not be applied to baby chicks or to hens sitting on eggs for hatching. The use of insect powder before sitting is placed on eggs and twice during the hatch is the best and safest way for killing lice.

Changing Fossil Feed. When hens are fed a dry mash from which they have no water, it is not a deep litter there is little danger of their becoming too fat, yet it is not well to object this method of feeding when hens have been accustomed to a moist mash, as the change is likely to upset them. When it is desired to change from a wet to a dry mash and the latter is to be kept before the hens all the time they should be heavily fed on grain so some will be left in the litter when they go to roost. Keep this up for several days, when the dry mash may be placed before them and the grain ration reduced.

Takes Stand In His Own Defense

Mrs. Florence Conklin Carman, Charged With Murdering Mrs. Louise Bailey in Her Husband's Office, Dr. Edwin Carman, Enters a Sweeping Denial of the Charge.

MINEOLA, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Mrs. Florence Conklin Carman took the witness stand in her own defense today and entered a sweeping denial of the charge that she murdered Mrs. Louise Bailey.

Item by item Mrs. Carman went over the story of Celia Coleman, the negro maid in her employ at the time of the tragedy in the Carman home in Freeport last June, and declared false every accusation the domestic maid in her testimony yesterday. A fabrication from beginning to end, was, in the essence, her characterization of the maid's narrative of events of the night Mrs. Bailey was shot and killed in the office of Dr. Edwin Carman, the defendant's husband, and of subsequent happenings in the Carman home.

The story told by the negro girl was offered by the prosecution as tending directly to connect Mrs. Carman with the shooting. The efforts of Mrs. Carman's counsel today in questioning his client were designed chiefly to discredit the servant's testimony. Mrs. Carman responded with alacrity and seemingly with entire frankness. She looked into faces of the jurors with steady eyes when she desired to impress them with some particular point and she seemed resentful when certain points in the story of the negro were under discussion.

Mrs. Carman was on the witness stand nearly an hour under direct examination. She will undergo cross examination tomorrow.

The wife of the Freeport physician admitted she had installed a telephonic instrument in her husband's office but denied she was "insanely jealous." She said she had heard people ask her husband "How all his girls were." Some times he had stayed out all night. If her husband was as bad as he had been painted to her, she wanted to know it. If she found out what she had heard was true, she said, she had determined she would continue to live in the house with him but would never speak to him again. Then, on the morning after the murder, she declared, she tore out the device that the district attorney had termed a "mechanical eavesdropper," because she thought her husband already had enough to bother him.

Mrs. Carman even corroborated some of the State's witnesses by admitting that on the evening of the murder she had called to her daughter, Elizabeth, to stop playing the piano. But she did this, she swore, because she had a headache and not, as the prosecution has intimated, because she wanted to listen over the mechanical eavesdropper to what her husband was saying to a woman in his office.

She admitted, too, that one occasion she looked in the same window as that through the assassin fired at Mrs. Bailey, because she knew a trained nurse was in the office.

When Mrs. Carman stepped down from the stand she apparently was as fresh as when she went on.

When court adjourned this morning Frank Farrell, who testified yesterday he had seen a woman running from the window through which the shot was fired, was recalled to the stand. After cross examination Farrell was excused and the State announced that it rested its case. George M. Levy, of Mrs. Carman's counsel, then began his opening address. "We will prove," said Mr. Levy, "that this crime was not committed by Mrs. Carman, but by a man whose motive we do not know."

Mr. Levy told of Mrs. Carman's actions on the day and night of the murder. He said she went to New York during the day, contracted a headache and after dinner went to bed.

"Mrs. Carman will tell you that she then heard a shot and some commotion downstairs," he said.

"This was the first definite declaration from the defense that she was to testify.

"She immediately put on a kimono and leaned over the banister. She did not go into the office because Dr. Carman had forbidden her to do so.

"She will admit all about the telephonic instrument and will tell you that she had it installed to find out if the things she had heard about the doctor's relations with women were true. We will show you that there can be no suspicion attached to Mrs. Carman's talks with me because I was a friend of the family and had been for years.

"As to the witness, Farrell, we will prove him a liar."

A vigorous assault on the testimony given yesterday by Celia Coleman, the Carman maid, was begun by the defense with its first witness, Benedict Chessman, a negro stenographer of New York.

Chessman testified that he had two negro lawyers call on Celia in New York on July 14, last, and that the lawyers questioned Celia about her knowledge of the crime while he took down questions and answers in shorthand. He identified a typewritten statement as that which he had made. In it Celia said she wanted to tell the whole truth. She was not under oath, however, and she made no mention of Mrs. Carman's having shown her a revolver.

Thomas Crogan, driver of a moving van, testified he saw Far-

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gave it to the nurse. They talked some more and Mrs. Varance kissed the doctor. Then I rapped on the window and went in. I said to the nurse: 'This is a nice way for a married woman and a married man to act.' Then I said to the doctor: 'So this is where your money goes.' Then I demanded the money and got it. 'I told Mrs. Varance never to come to the house again. After it was all over Dr. Carman told me if I ever came into the office again he would leave me and break it all off.

"As to the telephone instrument, I had that installed because of stories I had heard. People would ask him how his wife was, and he would stay out all night. I was not crazy jealous, but I wanted to find out if the stories were true. If they were, I was determined to live under the same roof with Dr. Carman for my daughter's sake. But I realized that I would never even speak to him again."

Mrs. Carman described how she bought the instrument in New York. The salesman, she said, told her many places where the instrument had been installed. "He also assured me that one could be installed in my house without anybody knowing it," said Mrs. Carman. "I told the man I could not have it known that there was any trouble in my house on account of my little girl. I took Dr. Carman away while the thing was being put in.

"I saw the man—oissannault—again about three weeks later. I could not hear everything that went on in Dr. Carman's office. I told him that. He told me the instrument might have been placed wrong but he gave me three dry batteries to make it strong-er.

"I took the instrument out the morning after the murder. I took part of it out before breakfast and part later. I thought Dr. Carman had enough trouble on his hands.

"I did not know Mrs. Bailey. I had never seen her alive. I saw her dead body at the morgue three days after the murder. You (Mr. Levy) made me get there and make sure whether I knew the woman.

"I have never fired a gun or pistol in my life. I know nothing about firearms. When I first saw you after the murder I knew I was under suspicion. I asked you to assist me if I needed an attorney.

"I did not go through the kitchen as Celia Coleman said. I did not say: 'I shot him.' I did not come down in a kimono, and a night cap. I did not go in Dr. Carman's office at any time on June 30.

"I did not show Celia a revolver. The only revolver I ever handled was a little one the doctor kept in his bureau drawer. I gave it to the district attorney. Celia Coleman did not speak the truth when she said she tried to keep me from going into the office. I did not tell Celia I would take care of her little boy if anything should happen to her. Neither did I ever give Celia \$5 and tell her that was for keeping her Celia when you were asking me questions.

"I did not tell Celia the day after the murder to get Mr. Conklin from the barn as I wanted him to

get the revolver out of the house. I did not go to Celia's room the morning after the murder. I did not say: 'I hope God will forgive me. Oh why did I kill that woman?'

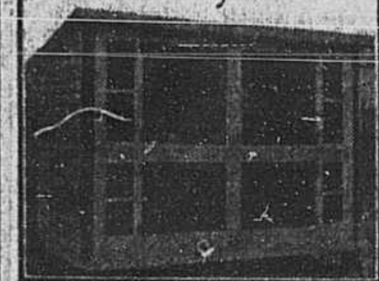
Mrs. Carman took off her gloves and exhibited her bare arms to the jury. "I never had any scars on them," she said. "They were not cut on the night of June 30."

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POULTRY HOUSE FOR THE BACK YARD

The only house that is suited for poultry is one with a dry interior. No one can succeed in keeping hens that produce eggs if they are kept in houses that have damp floors and therefore damp interiors or in houses that are not clean and thus more or less infested with insect vermin, says the Western Poultry Journal. Whenever there is dampness within a house the hens will suffer from cold, the floors will be filthy, the interior of the house will be unfit for the hens to live in, and insect vermin will grow quickly under such conditions.

Sunlight, fresh air and perfect dryness are essential for success in poultry keeping. They are the surest remedies against disease. The hens that are kept under such conditions are apt to be profitable, whereas those that are kept under adverse conditions are



The double-decked back yard hen-coop here reproduced from Country Gentleman is four feet wide by eight feet long, six feet in front and five feet in the rear. The nests are under the droppings boards on the upper floor, and eggs are gathered through the door in the rear. Allowing four square feet a bird, this will accommodate sixteen birds. In cold weather the doors on the left are covered with muslin, and in severe cold a burlap roost curtain is used at night.

sure to prove a disappointment and a failure so far as egg production is concerned.

The style, shape or size of the building is of least importance, no matter of what kind or character the house in which hens may be kept. They will not be a success unless the sun can shine into the interior of the house clear to the remote corners during the coldest days of winter, and in addition there must be proper ventilation. Proper ventilation means that there shall be sufficient air and sun to keep the interior of the house perfectly dry and free from poisonous odors and from drafts, for, while the hens can live and prosper in the most extreme type of open front house, they cannot do so in the most medium type of open front house where dampness and filth prevail.

A Plausible Theory.

"Why is a man's skull made in sections, instead of all in one piece?" asked Johnny, who had just taken up physiology.

"So that it will stretch at the seams and not burst when he gets the 'sweethead,'" answered father.—Judge.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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The Day In Congress

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—House: Met at 11 a. m. Adopted the conference report on the war revenue bill after an hour's debate.

A resolution for adjournment also die at 6 o'clock tonight was prepared by administration leaders.

Began consideration of cotton relief legislation.

Speaker Clark signed war revenue bill after sergeant-at-arms had brought in quorum.

Representative Underwood announced hope of passage final adjournment resolution in Senate had been abandoned.

Adjourned at 6:10 p. m. to noon Friday.

Senate: Met at noon to await action of the house on the war revenue bill.

Vote on joint resolution to adjourn sine die at 7 o'clock delayed to allow house to get quorum.

Senator Clark, president pro tem of the senate, signed the war tax bill. Recused at 4:36 p. m. to 5:30 p. m.

Fillbuster by Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, prevented action on adjournment resolution.

Adjourned at 6:20 p. m. to noon Friday.

"Store-News" In The Intelligencer Sells The Goods.

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